

APPENDIX F

SENSITIVE SPECIES INFORMATION

Table F-1
Special Status Species Identified for the Inland Oil Field Expansion Project

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
MAMMALS						
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	SS	Inhabits desert shrub, sagebrush-rabbitbrush, piñon-juniper woodland, and ponderosa pine and montane forest habitats. In Utah, the species also uses lowland riparian and montane grassland habitats. Suitable cliff habitat typically appears to be necessary for roosts/hibernacula. Spotted bats typically do not migrate and use hibernacula that maintain a constant temperature above freezing from September through May. Hibernation (in caves) and winter activity have been documented in southwestern Utah.	Low. The species potentially occurs throughout Utah; however, no occurrence records exist for the extreme northern or western parts of the state. Known occurrences have been reported in northeastern Uintah County.	Yes. Potentially suitable roosting habitat does not occur within the study area. Occurrence potential would be limited to foraging individuals.	BISON-M 2002; Dalton et al. 1990; Fitzgerald et al. 1994; UDWR 2002a; UNHP 2000.
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SS	Inhabits a wide range of habitats from semidesert shrublands and piñon-juniper woodlands to open montane forests. Roosting occurs in mines and caves, in abandoned buildings, on rock cliffs, and occasionally in tree cavities. Foraging occurs well after dark over water, along margins of vegetation, and over sagebrush.	Low to moderate. The species occurs throughout much of Utah including Duchesne and Uintah counties. Relative to the study area, one individual was collected at the Ouray National Wildlife Refuge in 1980, approximately 12 miles northeast of the study area. Roosting habitat potentially could occur in areas where rock cliffs and caves are present.	No.	BISON-M 2002; Fitzgerald et al. 1994; UDWR 1998; UNHP 2000.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Brazilian free-tailed bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>	SS	Typically inhabits woodland to lowland areas where the species roosts in caves, crevices in cliff faces, buildings, and under bridges. In Utah, this species inhabits urban areas, lowland riparian woodlands, desert shrub, and ponderosa pine forests. Known to overwinter (some remaining active) in the southwestern part of the state.	Low. The species is known to occur in all but the northernmost parts of Utah (Box Elder and Daggett counties). Relative to the study area, one individual was collected along the Pariette Draw, north of the project boundary in 1984. Roosting habitat for this species potentially could occur in areas where rock cliffs and caves are present, as discussed above for Townsend's big-eared bat.	No.	BISON-M 2002; Dalton et al. 1990; UDWR 1998; UNHP 2000.
White-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	SS ³	This species inhabits open shrublands, semidesert grasslands, and mountain valleys; occasionally invades pastures and agricultural land at lower elevations. Frequently occurs in loose colonies that may occupy hundreds of acres. Overgrazing by livestock may favor increases in population density on favorable sites.	High. A 7,759-acre colony or complex (Eightmile Flat) occurs in the project area and cumulative effects area. The Eightmile Flat area has been identified as one of five potential black-footed ferret reintroduction sites with the DMRA. Two additional colonies or complexes (Little Desert and Wells Draw) also have been identified within the cumulative effects area.	No	Fitzgerald et al. 1994.
Black-footed ferret	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	FE; SE	This species inhabits semi-arid grasslands and mountain basins. It is found primarily in association with active prairie dog colonies that contain suitable burrow densities and colonies that are of sufficient size. Ferrets breed from March to May. Kits are born in late May to early June and remain underground until late June or early July.	Low. In Utah, the distribution of this species is limited to a nonessential experimental population reintroduced into Coyote Basin, Uintah County, 35 miles east of the proposed project area. A large white-tailed prairie dog colony or complex (Eightmile Flat) occurs in the south-central and eastern portion of the proposed project area. Consequently, it is	No.	Biggins et al. 1993; Hillman and Carpenter 1980; Hillman 1968.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
				possible that a ferret could eventually move into the Eightmile Flat prairie dog colony or complex during the life of the project.	No.	Fitzgerald 1994; UDWR 1998; 2002a.
Northern river otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>	SS	Inhabits rivers, lakes, and riverine habitats, with associated riparian vegetation. In Utah, the species occurs in montane forests to desert canyons within areas of suitable habitat. Dens under overhanging roots and banks along water courses. Young are born in late winter to early spring.	Moderate. Occurrence by this species has been reported in at least 18 rivers and streams in northern, central, and eastern Utah between 1978 and 1988. This species is known to frequent the Pariette Ponds in the eastern portion of the study area.		
Canada lynx	<i>Lynx lynx canadensis</i>	FT, SS	Primarily occurs in Douglas-fir, spruce-fir, and subalpine forests at elevations above 7,800 feet amsl. The lynx uses large woody debris, such as downed logs and windfalls, to provide denning sites for protection and thermal cover for kittens.	None. If extant in Utah, this species most likely occurs in montane forests in the Uinta Mountains.	Yes. Potentially suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the study area.	Fitzgerald et al. 1994; UDWR 1998; USDA 1994.
Thirteen-lined ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus tridecemlineatus</i>	SS	Inhabits plains, grasslands, sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and montane meadows, but also utilizes disturbed sites such as pastures, prairie dog towns, roadsides, golf courses, and cemeteries. In Utah, the species prefers cultivated field and grassland habitats. Heavier soils (e.g., clays,	Low. In Utah, the species is native to the Uinta Basin where it is known from Uintah and Duchesne counties. Relative to the study area, this species has been documented along the Pariette Bench in 1952. More recent occurrences have been reported along the Pariette Draw in 1984.	No.	BISON-M 2002; Fitzgerald et al. 1994; UDWR 1998, 2002a; UNHP 2002.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
			loams, or sandy-loams) are preferred. The species hibernates between October and April. Young typically are born in mid-May to early June.			
BIRDS						
American white pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	SS	Inhabits areas of open water including large rivers, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs with surrounding habitats ranging from barren to heavily vegetated sites. Typically nests on isolated islands in lakes or reservoirs; rarely nests on peninsulas.	Low. In Utah, the species is known to nest on islands associated with Great Salt and Utah lakes. In northeastern Utah, the species occurs as a transient on larger water bodies.	Yes. The potential occurrence by this species within the study area would be limited to transients.	BISON-M 2002; UDWR 1998.
Ferruginous hawk	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ST	In Utah, this species resides mainly in lowland open desert terrain characterized by baron cliffs and bluffs, piñon-juniper woodlands, sagebrush-rabbit brush, and cold desert shrub. Nesting habitat includes promontory points and rocky outcrops.	High. This species is known to nest within the proposed project area and cumulative effects area.	No.	BISON-M 2002. UDWR 1998.
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	SS	Inhabits grasslands, deserts, agricultural areas, shrublands, and riparian forests. Breeding birds nest in trees in or near open areas. In Utah, the species also occurs in marshlands; rarely occurs in brushy areas or scrub desert. Breeding season: April 1 through July 15.	Low. This species is known to occur throughout Utah and the Uinta Basin as an uncommon summer resident and common migrant. It is rarely encountered in brushy areas and scrublands and generally requires trees of moderate height for nesting. No Swainson's hawk nests have been documented within the project vicinity.	No.	BISON-M 2002; Johnsgard 1990; UDWR 1998.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT ² ; ST	<p>In Utah, breeding occurrences are limited to four locations within three counties (Carbon, Grand, and Salt Lake counties). Nest sites typically occur in proximity to open water and generally are found in mature heterogeneous stands of multi-storyed trees.</p> <p>Winter habitat typically includes areas of open water, adequate food sources, and sufficient diurnal perches and night roosts.</p>	<p>High. This species is known to winter at the Paria Wetlands located within the study area and along the Green River. However, no bald eagle nests or nesting attempts have been documented within the project region.</p>	No.	<p>BISON-M 2001; Cooksey 1962; Edwards 1969; Grubbard and Kennedy 1982; Ingram 1965; UDWR 1998.</p>
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Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Mountain plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	SS	In the Uinta Basin, small mountain plover populations breed in shrub-steppe habitat where vegetation is sparse and sagebrush communities are dominated by <i>Artemesia</i> spp. with components of black sage and grasses (e.g., Sandberg bluegrass, Indian ricegrass, and needle-and-thread). Nest locations also vary with respect to topography (nests were located on flat, open ground; on the top or at the base of slopes; or very close to large rocky outcroppings). Other important nest site characteristics in Utah include the amount of total rock cover, bare ground, and the presence of prairie dogs.	High. Four mountain plover concentration areas have been designated within the proposed project area. These concentration areas represent the majority of plover observations and documented nest sites within the Myton Bench area. Plover observations also have been documented throughout much of the proposed project area, including a number of sightings within and adjacent to the Eightmile Flat white-tailed prairie dog complex.	No.	BLM GIS Data 2002a; Day 1994; Dechan et al. 1999; Inland GIS Data 2002; Knopf and Miller 1994; Manning and White 2001a, b; UDWR 2002a; UNHP 2002; USFWS 2002d.
Long-billed curlew	<i>Numenius americanus</i>	SS	Inhabits shortgrass prairies, alpine meadows, riparian woodlands, and reservoir habitats. Breeding habitat includes upland areas of shortgrass prairie or grassy meadows with bare ground components, usually near water.	Low. Widespread migrant in Utah. Breeding birds are fairly common but localized, primarily in central and northwestern Utah. Potential nesting has been reported in Uintah County, but has not been confirmed.	Yes. No potentially suitable breeding habitat occurs within the study area. Occurrence by this species would be limited to migrating individuals.	BISON-M 2002; Kingery 1998; UDWR 1998, 2002a.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Black tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	SS	Habitat includes reservoirs, lakes, ponds, marshes with open water, and sewage lagoons in association with tall tules, reeds, or other vegetation along the edge of water bodies. Nests typically are floating and are made from pieces of cattail and other marsh vegetation.	Low. Localized breeder in Utah at Utah, Great Salt, and Pelican lakes and along the Green River. In Uintah County, the species is known to nest on sandbars in and along the Green River.	Yes. Occurrence by this species would be limited to migrating and foraging individuals.	BISON-M 2002; Kingery 1998; UDWR 1998.
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	SS		Inhabits arid grasslands, agricultural areas, marshes, and occasionally open woodlands. In Utah, cold desert shrub and sagebrush-rabbit brush habitats also are utilized. Typically a ground nester. Typical breeding season: April 10 through June 15.	No. The species breeds in northern Utah and occurs as a migrant potentially throughout the state. Known to occur in Uintah County, with occurrence probable in Duchesne County. Historically, juvenile owls were observed within the study area. Consequently, it is possible that breeding short-eared owls could occur within the study area.	BISON-M 2002; Eckert 1987; Johnsgard 1988; UDWR 1998; UNHP 2002.
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SS		Inhabits desert, semi-desert shrubland, grasslands, and agricultural areas. Nesting habitat primarily consists of flat, dry, and relatively open terrain; short vegetation; and abandoned mammal burrows for nesting and shelter. Breeding season: April through July 15.	Moderate to high. The species is an uncommon summer resident and migrant throughout Utah. Known to occur in Uintah and Duchesne counties. This species has been documented within the study area.	Johnsgard 1988; UDWR 1998; UNHP 2002.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Mexican spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis lucida</i>	FT; ST	This species is found primarily in canyons with mixed conifer forests, pine-oak woodlands and riparian areas. This species nests on platforms and large cavities in trees, on ledges, and in caves. Breeding and nesting season: approximately March through August.	None. In Utah, this species primarily is found on the Colorado Plateau in the southern portions of the state. However, in 1996, this species was reported at Dinosaur National Monument on the Colorado-Utah Border.	Yes. Potentially suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the study area.	UDWR 1990; USFWS 1995.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FC; ST	This species is considered to be a riparian obligate and usually occurs in large tracts of cottonwood/willow habitats. However, this species also has been documented in lowland deciduous woodlands, alder thickets, deserted farmlands, and orchards. Breeding season: late June through July.	Low. This species is known to occur at the Ouray NWR and along the Green River. Potential habitat for this species would be limited to willow and tamarisk within Pariette Draw. However, this area lacks the mature overstory riparian woodlands typically used by this species.	No.	Faircloth 2002; UDWR 1998.
Lewis' woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	SS		Inhabits open habitats including pine forests, riparian areas, and piñon-juniper woodlands. Breeding habitat typically includes ponderosa pines and cottonwoods in stream bottoms and farm areas. In Utah, the species inhabits agricultural lands and urban parks, montane and desert riparian woodlands, and submontane shrub habitats. Breeding season: mid-May through mid-August.	No.	Kingery 1998; UDWR 1998; UNHP 2002.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	SS	Inhabits heavily vegetated areas primarily dominated by cattails and rushes, often in proximity to at least some open water. Conifer forests, riparian woodlands, marshes, and meadows also are utilized. In Utah, documented habitat usage includes marshes and wet hummocks as well as montane and desert riparian woodlands. Breeding season: June through August.	Low to Moderate. Occurs throughout Utah, with probable occurrence in Uintah and Duchesne counties. Relative to the study area, this species is known to breed at the Ouray National Wildlife refuge and along the Green River. Potential habitat could occur in the vicinity of the Pariette Ponds.	No.	BISON-M 2002; Hanberg 2002; UDWR 1998; UNHP 2002.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	SS	Inhabits mesic and irrigated meadows, riparian woodlands, and subalpine marshes at lower elevations (2,800 to 5,500 feet amsl). Suitable breeding habitat for this ground nester includes tall grass, flooded meadows, prairies, and agricultural fields; forbs and perch sites also are required.	Low. The species breeds in isolated areas of Utah, primarily in the northern half of the state. No breeding by this species has been documented within the study area.	Yes. Potentially suitable breeding habitat does not occur in the study area.	BISON-M 2002; Kingery 1998; UDWR 2002a.
REPTILES						
Milk snake	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum</i>	SS	Occurs in cold desert through montane regions where it inhabits grassland, shortgrass prairie, sagebrush, desert scrub, ponderosa pine, and piñon-juniper woodland habitats.	Moderate. Occurs in the central and eastern portions of Utah. Known to occur in the Uinta Basin region. Relative to the study area, individuals have been documented within the study area along Pariette Draw in the northeastern portion of the study area, along Big Wash in the south-central portion of the study area, and in the northwestern portion of the study area, northwest of Castle Peak Draw.	No.	Degenhardt et al. 1996; Hammerstrom 1999; UDWR 2002a; UNHP 2002.
FISH						
Bluehead sucker	<i>Catostomus discobolus</i>	SS	Occupies a wide range of aquatic habitats ranging from cold, clear mountain streams to warm, turbid rivers.	Low. The species occurs in the Green River downstream of the Pariette Draw confluence.	No	UDWR 1998.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Flannelmouth sucker	<i>Catostomus latipinnis</i>	SS	Adults occur in riffles, runs, and pools in streams and large rivers, with the highest densities usually in pool habitat. Young live in slow to moderately swift waters near the shoreline areas.	Low. This species occurs in the lower portion of Pariette Draw and in the Green River below the Pariette Draw confluence.	No.	UDWR 1998.
Humpback chub	<i>Gila cyprha</i>	FE; SE	This species is endemic to the Colorado River system within deep, swift-running rivers, with canyon shaded environments.	Low. This species occurs in the Green river downstream of the proposed project area.	No.	UDWR 1998.
Roundtail chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>	ST	Adults inhabit low to high flow areas in the Green River; young occur in shallow areas with minimal flow.	Low. This species occurs in the Green River below the Pariette Draw confluence.	No.	Sigler 1963; UDWR 1998.
Bonytail	<i>Gila elegans</i>	FE; SE	This species is endemic to the Colorado River system and currently is restricted to the Green River in Utah. They use main channels of large rivers and favor swift currents.	Low. This species occurs in the Green river downstream of the proposed project area.	No.	UDWR 1998.
Colorado pikeminnow	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>	FE; SE	Known from the Colorado River system. Uses large swift rivers.	Low. This species occurs in the Green River below the Pariette Draw confluence.	No	UDWR 1998.
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>	FE; SE	Endemic to large rivers of the Colorado River system.	Low. This species occurs in the Green River below the Pariette Draw confluence.	No	UDWR 1998.
PLANTS						
Park rock cress	<i>Arabis vivariensis</i>	BLM	Occurs on Webber Formation sandstone and limestone outcrops in mixed desert shrub and piñon-juniper communities. Elevations 5,000-6,000 feet amsl.	Low. No Webber Formation outcrops are identified in the study area.	Yes. No potentially suitable habitat exists in the study area.	Atwood et al. 1991.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Horsehoe milkvetch	<i>Astragalus equisoltensis</i>	FC	Occurs in Uintah County. Occurs on Duschesne River Formation soils in sagebrush, shadscale, horsebrush, and mixed desert shrub communities. Typically found between 4,790 to 5,185 feet amsl.	None. No soils associated with the Duschesne River Formation exist in the proposed project area.	Yes. Potentially suitable habitat does not exist for this species in the study area.	Atwood et al. 1991; BLM 2003b.
Hamilton milkvetch	<i>Astragalus hamiltonii</i>	BLM	Occurs on Duchesne, Dakota, and Wasatch formation and Mowery shale soils in piñon-juniper and desert shrub communities. Elevations 5,240 to 5,800 feet amsl.	Low. No soils associated with the Duchesne, Dakota, or Wasatch formations or Mowery shales exist in the study area.	Yes. No potentially suitable habitat exists for this species in the study area.	Atwood et al. 1991; BLM 2003b.
Ownbey thistle	<i>Cirsium ownbeyi</i>	BLM	Occurs along the East flank of the Uinta Mountains. Occurs in Sagebrush, juniper, and riparian communities. Elevations 5,500 to 6,200 feet amsl.	Low. The study area is not within the known range of this species.	Yes. Known occurrences of this species are greater than 50 miles to the northeast of the study area.	Atwood et al. 1991.
Cleomella	<i>Cleomella palmeriana</i> var. <i>goodrichii</i>	BLM	Known only from clay hillside in the Morrison Formation at Rainbow Draw near Island Park, Uintah County, Utah.	Low. The study area is not within the known range of this species and does not contain suitable habitat.	Yes. Eliminated based on habitat requirements and range.	UDWR 1998.
Untermann daisy	<i>Erigeron untermanni</i>	BLM	Endemic to the West Tavaputs Plateau in Duchesne County. Confined to main ridge tops and secondary ridges on calcareous shales, sandstones, and siltstone of the Uinta and Green River formations in piñon-juniper. Elevations 6,800 to 9,440 feet.	Low. The study area is outside the species' elevational range.	Yes. Eliminated based on range.	Atwood et al. 1991; UDWR 1998.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Alcove bog-orchid	<i>Habenaria zothecina</i>	BLM	Endemic to Emery, Garfield, San Juan, Grand, and Uintah counties, Utah, and Moffat County, Colorado. Occurs in seeps, hanging gardens, and moist stream areas in desert scrub to oak brush communities. Elevations 4,360 to 8,690 feet.	None. Based on habitat requirements, the species is unlikely to occur in Pariette Wetlands as the water is too alkaline to support this species.	Yes. No potentially suitable habitat exists for this species in the study area.	Atwood et al. 1991.
Rocky hymenoxys	<i>Hymenoxys lapidicola</i>	BLM	Endemic to Uintah County. Occurs on sandy soils on ledges or in crevices on precipitous to vertical sandstone slopes of the Weber Formation in ponderosa pine/manzanita and piñon-juniper. Elevations 6,000 to 8,110 feet.	Low. No Webber Formation outcrops are identified in the study area.	Yes. No potentially suitable habitat exists for this species in the study area.	Atwood et al. 1991; UDWR 1998.
Barney ridge-cress	<i>Lepidium barnabyanum</i>	FE	Occurs in Duchesne County. Endemic to the Indian Canyon drainage. Occurs on white shale outcrops on the Uinta Formation in piñon-juniper between 6,200 and 6,500 feet amsl.	Low. The study area is outside of the species' known range.	Yes. The known distribution of this species is outside of the proposed project area.	Atwood et al. 1991.
Huber's pepper-wort	<i>Lepidium huberi</i>	BLM	Endemic to ponderosa pine forests on the southeastern flank of the Uinta Mountains in Uintah County.	Low. The study area is not within the known range of this species.	Yes. Eliminated based on habitat requirements and range.	UDWR 1998.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Goodrich's blazing-star	<i>Mentzelia goodrichii</i>	BLM	Endemic to the West Tavaputs Plateau in Duchesne County. Occurs on whitish calcareous shale of the Green River Formation along steep slopes/escarpments of Willow and Argyle canyons and Anthro Mountain area.	Low. The study area is not within the known range of this species.	Yes. Eliminated based on range.	UDWR 1998.
Goodrich penstemon	<i>Penstemon goodrichii</i>	SS	Known from the Lapoint-Tridell-Whiterocks area. Occurs on the Duchesne River Formation on blue gray to reddish bands of clay badlands. Elevations 5,590 to 6,215 feet.	Low. The study area is outside of the species' known range and does not contain suitable habitat.	Yes. Eliminated based on habitat requirements and range.	Atwood et al. 1991.
Graham (Uintah Basin) beardtongue	<i>Penstemon grahamii</i>	FC	Occurs in east Duchesne and Uintah counties. Closest known occurrence is near Mormon Gap. Found on Evacuation Creek and Lower Parachute Members of the Green River Formation. Occurs on shale knobs in sparsely vegetated desert shrub and piñon-juniper communities between 4,600 and 6,700 feet amsl.	None. Based on field observations made by the BLM, no suitable habitat occurs in the project area.	Yes. Potentially suitable habitat does not exist in the proposed project area.	Atwood et al. 1991; BLM 2003b.
White River beardtongue	<i>Penstemon scariosus var. albiflavis</i>	FC	Occurs in Uintah County. Closest known occurrence is near Bonanza. Found on the Evacuation Creek and Lower Parachute Members of the Green River Formation on sparsely vegetated shale slopes in mixed desert shrub and piñon-juniper communities between 5,000 and 6,000 feet	None. Based on field observations made by the BLM, no suitable habitat occurs in the project area.	Yes. Potentially suitable habitat does not exist in the proposed project area.	Atwood et al. 1991; BLM 2003b.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Clay reed-mustard or clay thelypody	<i>Schoenocrambe argillacea</i>	FT	Endemic to the Bookcliffs in Uintah County. Northernmost known occurrence is in the Brown's Canyon area. Occurs on shales at the contact zone between the lower Uinta and upper Green River Formations in mixed desert shrub of Indian ricegrass and pygmy sagebrush between 5,400 and 6,000 feet amsl.	Low. The study area is located outside of the species' known range.	Yes. The known distribution of this species is outside of the proposed project area.	Atwood et al. 1991; BLM 2003b.
Shrubby reed-mustard	<i>Schoenocrambe suffrutescens</i>	FE	Closest known populations are in the Willow Creek and Evacuation Creek areas. Found on the Evacuation Creek and lower Parachute Creek Members of the Green River Formation on calcareous shales in pygmy sagebrush, mountain mahogany, juniper, and mixed desert shrub communities between 5,400 and 6,000 feet amsl.	None. Based on field observations made by the BLM, no suitable habitat occurs in the project area.	Yes. Potentially suitable habitat does not exist for this species in the proposed project area.	Atwood et al. 1991; BLM 2003b; NatureServe 2002.
Pariette Bench hookless cactus	<i>Sclerocactus brevispinus</i>	BLM	Occurs from Pariette Mine area eastward along an unnamed drainage to the confluence of the Pariette Draw and Castle Peak Draw in Duchesne County.	High. The species has been documented in the study area.	No.	UDWR 1998.
Uinta Basin hookless cactus	<i>Sclerocactus glaucus</i>	FT	Occurs in Duchesne and Uintah counties. Occurs on gravelly hills and terraces on Quaternary and tertiary alluvium soils in cold desert shrub communities between 4,700 and 6,000 feet	High. The cactus is known to occur in the study area.	No.	Atwood et al. 1991.

Table F-1 (Continued)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status ¹	Habitat Association	Potential for Occurrence Within the Proposed Project Area and Cumulative Effects Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis (Yes/No)	References
Ute ladies'-tresses	<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	FT	Occurs in Duchesne and Uintah Counties. Streams, bogs, and open seepages in cottonwood, saltcedar, willow, and piñon-juniper communities on the south and east slope of the Uinta Range and along the Green River from Browns Park to Split Mountain. Potentially occurs in upper reaches of streams in the Bookcliffs. Elevational range between 4,400 and 6,800 feet amsl.	None. Water in Parrotet Wetlands is too alkaline to support this species.	Yes. Potentially suitable habitat does not exist for this species in the study area.	Atwood et al. 1991; BLM 2003b.
Duchesne green-thread	<i>Thelesperma caespitosum</i>	BLM	Known from the West Tavaputs Plateau in the Anthro Mountain area and eastward toward the head of Antelope Canyon in Duchesne County. Occurs on white shale slopes and ridges of the Green River Formation.	Low. The study area is outside of the species' known range.	Yes. Eliminated based on range.	UDWR 1998.

¹FE = Federally listed as endangered.

FT = Federally listed as threatened.
FC = Federal candidate.

PT = Proposed to be listed as federally threatened.

IPL = Informally petitioned for listing; formal petitioning by the USFWS has not occurred.

SE = State listed as endangered in Utah.

ST = State listed as threatened in Utah.

BLM = BLM Sensitive Species

SS = Utah state sensitive species.

²Proposed to be delisted; final ruling is pending.

³Petitioned to be federally listed as threatened or endangered.